
PENRITH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1964

MANSION HOUSE,
PENRITH,

September 1965

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Penrith Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Tudor and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual report on the health of the Community for the year 1964.

On the whole the general health of the district was very satisfactory and indeed, apart from a slightly higher death rate, the Vital Statistic figures were better than for England and Wales.

The population as given by the Registrar General at mid year 1964 was 11,490 being an increase of 60 as compared with the previous year. There has been little fluctuation in this figure over the past 20 years.

The corrected Birth Rate at 20.6 per 1,000 of population compared favourably with the England and Wales rate of 18.4 and a similar figure for the County of Cumberland. The Penrith Rural rate is the highest recorded for the past 16 years during which time it has only been approached on two occasions.

The corrected Death rate of 12.0 per 1,000 of population was 0.8 less than in 1963 but above the National figure of 11.3.

The Infantile Mortality rate was 18.0 per 1,000 live births, which rate represents four infant deaths whereas there were no such deaths in 1963. The England and Wales mortality rate was 20.0 in 1964.

The Neonatal and Perinatal rates of 13.5 and 17.9 compare favourably with rates of 13.8 and 28.2 respectively for England and Wales. This is a matter of some satisfaction as these figures reflect the efficiency of the ante natal facilities and the adequacy of hospital provision.

I am pleased to say there were no Maternal deaths in 1964.

Infectious disease notifications numbered 105, compared with 259 in 1963, and of this total, 94 were due to measles. It is hoped that in the very near future a measles vaccine will be available for general use and thereby reduce the incidence of this disease which still causes a great deal of serious illness in

childhood. The incidence of other infectious diseases calls for no special comment, but it is pleasing to report that no case of Poliomyelitis occurred in the area or indeed in the County during 1964. This surely is ample proof of the efficacy of the "sugar lump" with its three drops of vaccine.

Water supplies to the area have been the responsibility of the Eden Water Board since 1963, and I am grateful to Mr. Yerkess, Engineer and Manager for his report which is incorporated in the body of my report. During 1964 improvements and extensions have been made in the Rural water supplies both in quality and quantity.

The report of Mr. Wilding, Chief Public Health Inspector, gives details of progress made in various facets of his work. I would mention particularly the progress made in Sewerage schemes and the future prospects in this field of Public health activity.

It will be noted too that a 100% meat inspection is now carried out thanks to the wisdom of the Council in appointing an additional Inspector in January 1964. With two Inspectors on the staff it was also possible to carry out more fully other public health responsibilities; e.g. slum clearance surveys were carried out in the parishes of Skelton, Langwathby and Hunsby as well as in individual properties throughout the district. As a result of such surveys it was found that of 120 previously recorded as sub-standard, 49 were found to have been modernised or improved to warrant their removal from the unfit category.

Mr. E. A. Burne, Architect has submitted his report on housing developments during the year, and it will be noted that particular attention has been paid to the housing needs of the elderly. It has given me great pleasure to visit these old people in their new bungalows and see how grateful they are to the Council for providing such comfortable homes.

My thanks are due to all members of the Council for their unfailing interest in health matters. I would also thank members of the Council staff, and especially my colleagues in the Health department for all their hard work and co-operation.

I am, Mrs. Tudor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

K. J. THOMSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of District (in acres)	181,531
Number of Inhabited Houses	3,781
Rateable Value	£281,757
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,101
Registrar General's estimate of the population mid year 1964	11,490

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid year 1964 was 11,490 being an increase of 60 over the 1963 figure. Over the past 17 years the average population has been 11,475.

Agriculture and Dairy farming continue to be the main industries, and it is pleasing to report that unemployment was practically non-existent during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births	Males	Females	Total	Rates
(a) Live Births:—				
Legitimate	122	93	215	
Illegitimate	5	2	7	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	127	95	222	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population ..				19.3
Birth Rate corrected by comparability factor of 1.07				20.6
Illegitimate Live Births (percent of total Live Births)				3.2%
(b) Still Births:—				
Legitimate	1	—	1	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and Still)				4.5
England and Wales Rate 1964 ..				16.3

Deaths	Males	Females	Total	Rates
Deaths at all ages	66	68	134	
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of population	..	..	..	11.7
Corrected Death Rate by comparability factor of 1.03		..	..	12.0
Maternal Deaths				
(including abortions)	..	..	..	Nil
England and Wales Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births		..	..	0.25
Deaths of Infants				
under one year	3	1	4	
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	..	..	..	18.0
Neonatal Mortality (Deaths in first month per 1,000 Live Births)			..	13.5
England and Wales Rate		..	..	13.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate		..	..	17.9
(Still Births plus Deaths in first week per 1,000 total Live and Still births)				
Rate for England and Wales	..	..	..	28.2

Table showing the Vital Statistics for England and Wales and certain groups in the County of Cumberland for 1964.

	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
England and Wales (Provisional)	18.4
Administrative County of Cumberland	11.3
Urban Districts of Cumberland (including Boroughs of Workington and Whitehaven)	11.8
Rural Districts of Cumberland	18.8
Rural District of Penrith (crude rate)	11.5
Corrected by Comparability factor	12.0
	20.5
	16.8
	18.0
	18.0

NOTE.—The corrected rates should be used for comparison with other areas.

Infantile Mortality

There were 4 deaths of infants under 1 year of age as against none in 1963. This gives an Infantile Mortality rate of 18.0 compared with an England and Wales rate of 20.0 and a

rate of 18.3 for the County of Cumberland. Three of the deaths occurred in boys and apart from one case which died at home within 2 hours of birth, the other 3 all died in hospital. One, aged 3 months died of heart failure and the other 3 all died within the first week of birth, one being due to congenital defect and the other 2 as a result of birth injuries.

The perinatal rate i.e. still births and deaths under 1 week of age, was 17.9 per 1,000 total live and still births, compared with the general rate of 28.2

PENRITH RURAL DISTRICT RATES 1949-1964

Year	Population	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Total Infantile Deaths	Infantile Mortality Rate	England & Wales Infantile Mortality Rate
1949	11,610	11.3	17.4	5	19.8	32.0
1950	11,450	10.0	16.6	2	11.3	29.8
1951	11,500	12.4	16.9	5	27.5	29.6
1952	11,510	10.3	19.3	8	36.0	27.6
1953	11,450	10.1	16.4	6	31.9	26.8
1954	11,490	10.8	15.5	3	17.4	25.5
1955	11,500	12.3	16.2	4	22.3	24.9
1956	11,480	10.5	17.5	6	30.7	23.8
1957	11,500	11.8	15.6	4	22.9	23.0
1958	11,480	11.5	17.7	5	25.4	22.5
1959	11,480	10.9	19.7	Nil	Nil	22.0
1960	11,510	11.2	16.9	5	26.3	21.7
1961	11,310	11.4	17.6	2	10.3	21.4
1962	11,390	12.2	17.2	5	26.3	21.4
1963	11,430	12.8	17.6	Nil	Nil	20.9
1964	11,490	12.0	20.6	4	18.0	20.0

Maternal Mortality

It is again pleasing to report that there were no maternal deaths in 1964.

The England and Wales rate for 1964 was 0.25 per 1,000 total live and still births which was a little lower than the rate for the previous year.

Cancer Mortality

According to the Registrar General's returns there were 20 Cancer deaths, 9 males and 11 females, equivalent to 14.9% of all deaths; this gives a rate of 1.7 per 1,000 of the population. Both these figures are higher than in 1963 when the rates were 12% and 1.5 respectively.

The total deaths from all forms of Cancer have been increasing yearly in England and Wales and in 1964 there were 104,698 such deaths compared with 102,280 the previous year, and of the 1964 total no less than 25,698 were due to Cancer of the lungs and bronchus, an increase of 1,592.

Lung Cancer deaths in the Rural area remained at 3, (same as in 1963) all being in males.

Cancer Deaths

Location of Disease				Males	Females
Tongue	..	..	..	—	1
Gullet	..	..	..	1	1
Stomach	..	..	..	3	—
Bowel	..	..	..	1	1
Breast	..	..	..	—	3
Uterus	..	..	..	—	2
Lungs and Bronchus	..		..	3	—
Other Sites	..	..		1	3
				—	—
				9	11
				—	—

The average at death of male Cancer cases was 71.2 years with an age range of 52 to 81 years while that of females was 65 years with a range of 44 to 91 years.

Deaths from all Causes

The deaths recorded in 1964 totalled 134 a decrease of 8 over the previous year giving a corrected death rate of 12.0 per 1,000 of population compared with 12.8 in 1963 and an England and Wales rate of 11.3 in 1964.

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM accounted for 57 deaths a decrease of 16 and equal to 42.5% of all deaths compared with 51% for 1963. This figure is still well above the National figure of over 40%.

Deaths from heart disease have increased in the past 10 years all over the country and in Penrith Rural Area deaths from Coronary Thrombosis amounted to 36 in 1964 equivalent to 63% of all forms of heart disease, and represents 26.8% of all deaths in the area.

VASCULAR LESIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM i.e. Cerebral Haemorrhage and Thrombosis, accounted for 21 deaths equal to 15.6% of all deaths, which was a little below the percentage for 1963.

CANCER DEATHS, as already indicated totalled 20 representing 14.9% of all deaths which figure is somewhat above the rate for 1963, but still below the National rate.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, excluding Tuberculosis, accounted for 12 deaths equal to 8.9% which is nearly double the figure recorded for 1963.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, accounted for 4 deaths, one less than in 1963, while the total for all other accidents was one, being two less than in 1963.

Causes of Death as given by the Registrar General, 1964.

					Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis—Respiratory	..	..	..	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis—Others	..	..	..	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	..	..	..	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	—	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	2	—	2
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	3	—	3
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	—	3	3
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	—	2	2
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	4	6	10
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	..	..	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	2	2	4
17.	Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	..	..	..	11	10	21
18.	Coronary Disease—Angina	..	..	..	17	16	33
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	1	2	3
20.	Other Heart Diseases	..	..	..	5	12	17
21.	Other Circulatory Diseases	..	..	..	2	2	4
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	3	2	5
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	2	2	4
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	2	1	3
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	1	—	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..	..	—	1	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	1	—	1
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	..	..	..	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..	..	..	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	—	2	2
32.	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	..	..	..	6	1	7
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	2	2	4
34.	All Other Accidents	..	..	..	—	1	1
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	—	1	1
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	..	..	..	—	—	—
					66	68	134

Age Group at Death of All Cases, 1964.

Age Group	Under 1 year	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74	75 to 79	85 to 89	90 and over	Total
Males	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	2	9	6	7	14	15	1	66
Females	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	7	3	5	11	8	18	6	68
Total	4	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	2	2	2	5	9	12	11	18	22	33	7	134

NOTE:—68% of total deaths occurred in age groups of 65 years and over.

46% of total deaths occurred in age groups of 75 years and over.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

(i) **Public Health Department Staff:**

K. J. Thomson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.M., Part time Medical Officer of Health.

C. Wilding, A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Chief Public Health Inspector.

W. Prasher, Additional Public Health Inspector.
(Appointed January 1964).

Miss J. Ryniejski, Clerk in the Public Health Department

(ii) **Laboratory Services**

There has been no change in the arrangements which have continued for the past number of years.

The Public Health Laboratory at the Cumberland Infirmary, under the direction of Dr. J. S. Faulds, Consultant Pathologist, and Dr. D. G. Davies, Consultant Bacteriologist, has been responsible for all the necessary services. Again I would like to express my thanks to the above gentlemen for all their help and co-operation.

(iii) **Ambulance Facilities**

The Ambulance facilities in East Cumberland which includes the Penrith Rural district is a directly operated service with central bases in Carlisle and Penrith. Further developments in this service are planned by the County Council, but will not come into force until 1966.

(iv) **Nursing in the Home**

The County Council, as the Health Authority of the area, provide all the necessary facilities and in 1964 there were 7 District/Nurse/Midwives who also acted as Health Visitors in their own districts. In addition one of the two full time Health Visitors based in Penrith also worked in the Rural area adjacent to the town of Penrith.

The number of Home Helps in the area fell from 9 in 1963 to 6 in 1964. This service is a most important one particularly as regards elderly handicapped people or in households where there is temporary absence or illness of the mother. There has always been a difficulty in obtaining Home Helps in a Rural area chiefly on account of transport problems.

Notification of Infectious Diseases—1964 in Age Groups

Diseases	-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Age un-known				AH	D
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Measles	4	4	9	12	44	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	94	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	5	1	2	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	4	4	9	11	14	45	10	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	105	1	2	-	-

Key:—

T

—

Total

AH

—

Admitted to Hospital

D

—

Deaths

Notification of Infectious Diseases—1950 to 1964

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever	17	16	21	17	10	6	—	3	2	23	6	11	1	—	1
Dysentery Sonnei	40	5	—	—	—	18	19	1	—	7	—	8	12	11	1
Pueperal Pyrexia	—	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia	16	12	9	17	8	7	25	23	12	5	4	1	—	4	5
Erysipelas	2	3	1	1	1	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	85	184	18	207	137	161	1	286	—	105	59	71	44	230	94
Whooping Cough	87	96	52	10	27	40	14	27	1	5	4	—	—	6	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	6	—	1	32	8	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	247	319	108	255	183	234	71	349	18	153	74	92	89	259	105

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notifications of Infectious Diseases totalled 105 compared with 259 in 1963.

Measles

A total of 94 cases was notified compared with 230 in 1963. The reduction in such notifications was expected as in accordance with long experience Measles epidemics occur in the country every second year. It is interesting to report that the last notification received in 1963 was in the third week of August and it was not until the 4th August 1964 that the first notification of the year was received—in other words the district was free of known measles cases for practically a year.

Mention was made in my last two reports that experiments were being carried out with a view to producing a safe measles vaccine comparable with those for the prevention of Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis. Considerable progress has been made to this end and while the Ministry of Health has not yet given the all clear it is hoped that in the near future such a vaccine will be available for general use.

Scarlet Fever

Only one case was notified compared with two in 1963 and none in 1962. Over the past 20 years the incidence of this disease has fallen markedly due chiefly to the fact that the causal organism appears to have lost its virulence.

Whooping Cough

Three cases were notified compared with six in 1963 and none for the previous two years. For the 11 year period 1947/1957 an average of 46 cases was notified each year whereas the average since 1958 has been under 3. This considerable drop in notifications is undoubtedly due to the effectiveness of the triple vaccine given to babies during their first year of life.

In 1964 primary vaccinations were given to 140 babies and 20 older children were given booster injections.

Dysentery

One case, a girl of 16 years, was notified whereas 11 occurred in 1963. As a result of follow up investigations it was found that the girl was a pupil of a private school in Carlisle

where several cases had been notified. The infecting organism was the usual Sonnei type which is always present in the community, and gives rise to periodic outbreaks especially in infant and junior schools. There is no protective vaccine available, but if one could depend on 100% personal and lavatory hygiene the disease, like many other bowel infections, would present no great public health problem.

Food Poisoning

One case was reported contrasted with 8 in 1963 and 32 in 1962. On investigation, the patient a man of 35 years, was found to have mild symptoms due to the *Salmonella typhimurium* organism. Despite thorough search the source of infection was not found and no other members of the household were infected.

Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia

Five cases of primary pneumonia were notified, there being no influenzal types. One was admitted to hospital and there were two deaths. All the cases occurred in the first quarter of the year and all were adults mainly in the older age group. It will be noted from the Registrar General's table of deaths that five were certified as being due to Pneumonia, but I would point out that not all forms of pneumonia are notifiable, hence apparent discrepancy.

Diphtheria

No case of Diphtheria has occurred in the Rural area for 20 years and it is 15 years since the last case was notified in the County of Cumberland. During 1964 there were 20 confirmed cases in England and Wales with no deaths this being in marked contrast to the pre immunisation era; e.g. in 1938 nearly 66,000 cases were notified with 2,931 deaths. General immunisation of the child population commenced in 1940 and the table below shows very clearly how effective immunisation has been

In 1964 the following number of children were immunised in the Penrith Rural area:—

Primary Immunisations	..	..	169
Booster Injections	..	..	350

DIPHTHERIA—NOTIFICATOINS AND DEATHS 1946-64

Year	ENGLAND & WALES		PENRITH RURAL DISTRICT	
	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths
1946 (verified cases)	11,986	472	—	—
1947 ,, ,,	5,609	244	—	—
1948 ,, ,,	3,375	156	—	—
1949 ,, ,,	1,890	84	—	—
1950 ,, ,,	962	49	—	—
1951 ,, ,,	664	33	—	—
1952 ,, ,,	376	32	—	—
1953 ,, ,,	266	23	—	—
1954 ,, ,,	173	9	—	—
1955 ,, ,,	155	13	—	—
1956 ,, ,,	51	8	—	—
1957 ,, ,,	37	6	—	—
1958 ,, ,,	79	8	—	—
1959 ,, ,,	102	—	—	—
1960 ,, ,,	53	5	—	—
1961 ,, ,,	52	9	—	—
1962 ,, ,,	19	2	—	—
1963 (uncorrected)	45	2	—	—
1964	20	—	—	—

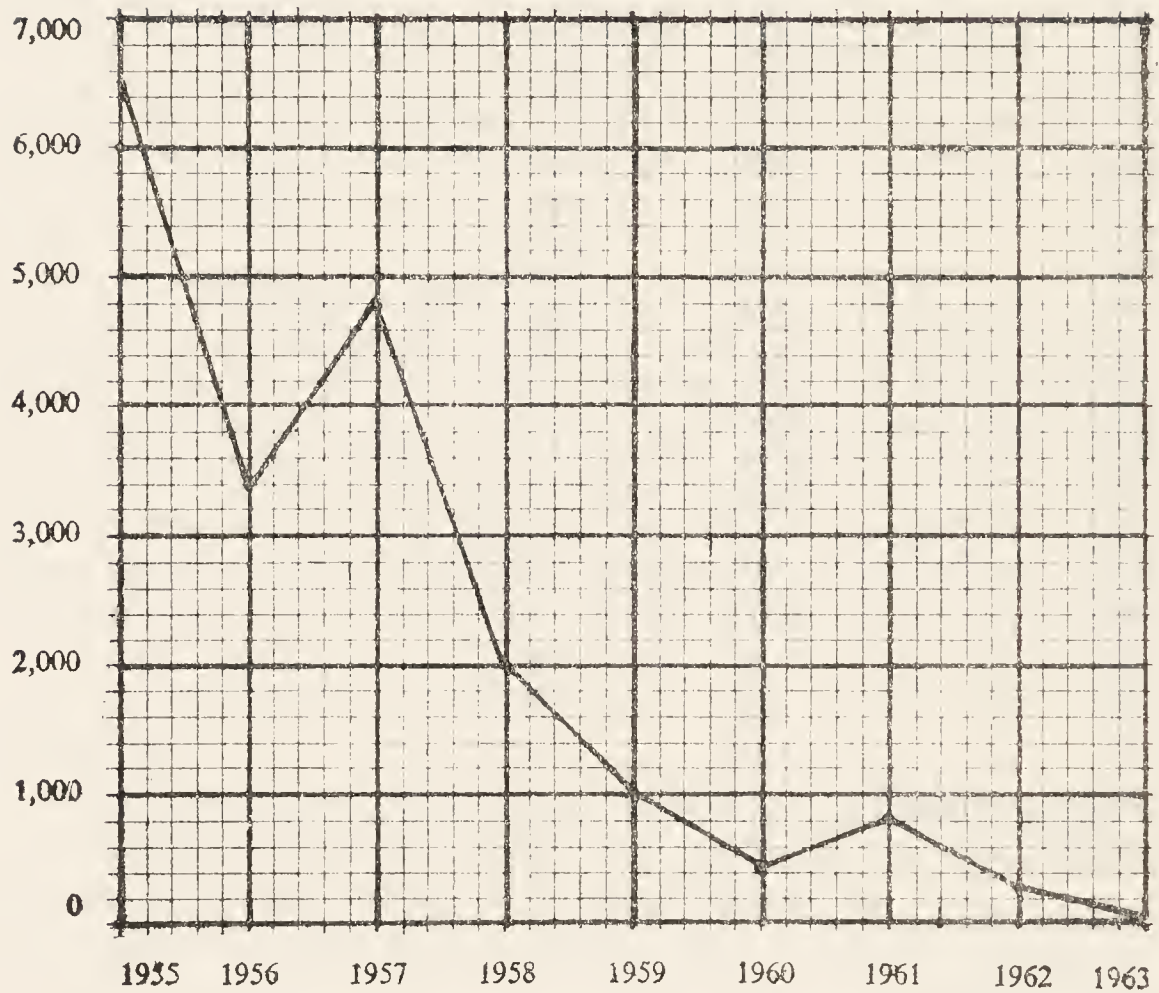
Poliomyelitis

I am very glad to report that no case has occurred in the Rural area since 1957 and so far as I am aware no case was notified in the County in 1964.

Total notifications for England and Wales amounted to 49 and of this number 5 died.

During 1964 a total of 435 children between the ages of 1 and 16 years received a full course of oral vaccine. Vaccination was also available to adults up to the age of 40 years.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS NOTIFICATIONS
ENGLAND AND WALES, 1955-63



Smallpox

No case or known contact occurred in the district during the year. It is now recommended that primary vaccination should be carried out between the first and second year of life as thereby the very occasional serious complications of vaccination are diminished.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX, 1964

Age at Vaccination	-1	1	2-4	Over 5	Over 15	Total
Primary	71	48	3	1	1	124
Re-vaccination ..	-	-	1	-	3	4

Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation by Tetanus Toxoid was carried out in Clinics and schools and by General Practitioners and a total of 168 primary courses and 343 booster injections were given during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table gives particulars of new cases added to the Register and of deaths from Tuberculosis during 1964.

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
			M.	F.			M.	F.
1—4 years ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5—14 years ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15—24 years ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25—34 years ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35—44 years ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45—54 years ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55—64 years ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Of the three new cases added to the Register one was an inward transfer case and the only male patient related to a man from the Calthwaite Reception Centre.

Six cases were removed from the Register for the following reasons:—

		Males	Females	Total
Left District	..	1	—	1
Recovered	..	—	5	5

The following table gives the number of cases on the Register at 31st December 1964.

		Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	..	6	8	14
Non-Pulmonary	..	2	1	3
		—	—	—
		8	9	17
		—	—	—

Prevention of Tuberculosis

(a) MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

The Mobile Unit paid visits to Langwathby, Lazonby and Penrith with results as shown in the table below. It will be noted that fewer villages were visited in 1964 compared with previous years. The decision to cut down on such visits was taken by the Regional Hospital Board on the grounds that the use of the Unit should be restricted to groups of people or areas at special risk. I have the assurance of Dr. W. H. Morton, Consultant Chest Physician who is in charge of the Unit, that it would still be available in any district should the occasion arise.

The static X-Ray Unit at 1 Brunswick Street, Carlisle is now open five days a week with open sessions morning, afternoon and evenings without any prior appointment being necessary.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT—SUMMARY OF FINDINGS 1964

	Total Number X-Rayed	Active Pulmon- ary T.B.	Inactive Pulmon- ary T.B.	Neoplasm	Other Abnor- malities
Langwathby	105	—	2	—	5
Lazonby ..	77	—	2	—	2
Penrith ..	1,445	—	22	—	68
Schools ..	229	—	—	—	1
Total ..	1,856	—	26	—	76

(b) B.C.G. VACCINATION

The B.C.G. Vaccination, with prior Mantoux testing of school children in the age group 13 years was continued, and in addition, children aged 12 years were also offered vaccination; this was done with a view to carrying out vaccination in future years in the younger age group.

Of the 648 children born in 1950 and 1951 (Urban and Rural), 451 were Mantoux tested and 415 were vaccinated. It will be noted from the appropriate table that 7.9% were positive reactors compared with 7.8% in 1963 and a rate of 18% in 1957. The figure of 7.9% is about half the National rate. All positive reactors, 36 in number, were referred to the Chest Centre for X-Ray and full clinical examination, and I am glad to say all were found to be satisfactory.

Results of Mantoux Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination in North Cumberland of Children born 1951 and 1950.

Children born 1951 and 1950 and attending Schools in	No. on Roll	No. of consents for Treatment	No. of Children					No. referred to Chest Clinic for large film and found to be			
			Mantoux Tested	Absent	Found Negative	Given B.C.G. Vaccination	Found Positive %	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Already known cases	
Alston R.D.C.	.. 58	47	40	7	37	37	3	7.5	3	-	-
Border R.D.C.	.. 736	661	614	47	574	574	40	6.5	40	-	-
Wigton R.D.C.	.. 582	469	437	32	393	393	44	10.0	43	1	-
*Penrith U.D.C.	.. 648	505	451	54	415	415	36	7.9	36	-	-
Totals ..	2024	1682	1542	140	1419	1419	123	7.9	122	1	-

*Includes children from Penrith Rural Area.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 and 1951

No action was necessary under Section 47 of above Act, but as in previous years visits were paid to old people living in the area as a result of requests by General Practitioners or District Nurses. In only one case was it found necessary to have the patient admitted to a County Council Home.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supplies

All water supplies in the Rural District are now under the control of the Eden Water Board and I am glad to say that there has been very close liaison between the Health Department and Mr. Yerkess, Engineer and Manager of the Board. Whenever complaints were passed to him regarding water supplies, one could depend on immediate action. I am grateful to Mr. Yerkess for the short report which he has sent me appertaining to the Penrith Rural District water supply. There has on the whole been a general improvement both in quality and quantity and it is intended that further improvements should be carried out in the near future.

Extract from Engineer's Report on Penrith Rural District

Supplies in many areas of Penrith Rural have continued to improve. This is mainly due to continued waste detection and maintenance of mains and service pipes. Since the installation of the pumps at Mungrisdale the supply to High Larches area has been fully maintained and any local shortages which have occurred are due to the inadequate carrying capacity of existing distribution mains.

Several minor improvements schemes have been carried out in the area. At Gamblesby the existing stream intake has been abandoned. A new spring has been collected and piped into the existing spring water supply. A chlorinator has also been installed and the problem of discoloured water and unsatisfactory bacteriological samples has now been overcome.

Chlorinators have also been installed at Douthwaite, Dale, Kirkland and Edenhall giving excellent bacteriological results to water supplies throughout a large area.

In order to overcome the problem of low pressures in Edenhall, an electric pump has been installed to boost the Park water supply up to Sandhurst reservoir and provide an additional 100 feet head to the village supply.

A three inch main has been laid from Woodgill to Skelton Wood to link High Larches reservoir with Hewer Hill system. This has enabled Hewer Hill reservoir to be kept fully supplied throughout the dry period from February to May when it would normally have been empty due to frost wastage.

Results of continued waste prevention in the Western area of Penrith Rural has confirmed that there is sufficient water available to supply areas west of the A6 from Douthwaite and Bull Fell sources. The major problem in this area is the distribution of these sources through mains which are inadequate to cope with peak periods. It will be necessary to proceed with a major mainlaying programme in the near future to provide trunk distribution mains for boosting existing systems where shortages occur. This will cost considerably less and be more effective than the schemes recommended by the consultants who proposed to construct several service reservoirs in the area and use existing local distribution mains. Examination of these mains has proved them to be totally inadequate for use as distribution mains.

I am grateful to Mr. C. Wilding, Chief Public Health Inspector for the following report:—

To the Medical Officer of Health, Penrith Rural District Council.

Sir,

I have pleasure in presenting the following report for 1964:—

Water Supplies

The major part of the area is now served by mains water supply, the responsible authority being the Eden Water Board. The following table shows that the majority of houses are connected to the mains supply and practically all other properties have the benefit of private piped supplies.

Parish	Population	No. of Inhab- ited Houses	No. of Houses Supplied Direct from Public Main	Popula- tion Supplied	No. of Agricul- tural Meters Fixed
Ainstable ..	461	149	141	431	36
Castlesowerby	350	112	102	331	65
Catterlen ..	340	114	106	316	23
Culgaith ..	647	232	227	622	32
Dacre ..	1012	361	355	976	66
Glassonby ..	307	101	99	294	29
Great Salkeld ..	361	122	115	312	24
Greystoke ..	526	182	180	513	28
Hesket ..	2027	637	605	1847	152
Hunsongy ..	403	133	130	400	47
Hutton ..	310	103	101	300	33
Kirkoswald ..	757	250	210	612	35
Langwathby ..	612	192	190	596	30
Lazonby ..	665	217	213	635	29
Matterdale ..	540	192	133	301	35
Mungrisdale ..	306	102	93	246	42
Ousby ..	330	118	113	321	25
Skelton ..	964	284	281	955	112
Threlkeld ..	572	180	152	504	—
Total ..	11490	3781	3546	10512	823

Sampling

Samples of water are regularly taken from the various sources of supply for bacteriological examination. Sampling is carried out both by the Water Board and by this Council.

During the year 100 samples were taken from public supplies and of these 36 proved unsatisfactory. This figure is an improvement on the figures for previous years.

The Board have installed chlorination equipment on supplies at Kirkland and Gamblesby during the year and this is a welcome step forward in ensuring that the smaller sources of supply are at all times satisfactory.

WATER SAMPLING RESULTS 1964

<i>Supply</i>	<i>Excel- lent</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Sus- picious</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Total Taken</i>
Threlkeld	3	2	—	—	5
Mungrisdale	2	—	1	1	4
Troutbeck	3	—	—	—	3
Lazonby	3	—	—	1	4
Kirkoswald	3	2	—	4	9
Ainstable	2	1	—	2	5
Renwick	—	2	—	3	5
Croglin	1	1	—	3	5
Croglin (private supply) ..	—	—	—	1	1
Newbiggin (Croglin) ..	1	—	—	4	5
Gamblesby	3	1	—	6	10
Skirwith	—	2	—	2	4
Ousby	2	1	—	1	4
Culgaith	3	1	—	2	6
Longdales	2	—	—	—	2
Armthwaite	5	—	—	—	5
High Hesket	4	—	—	—	4
Edenhall	1	—	—	4	5
Dacre	—	1	—	—	1
Skelton	1	—	—	—	1
Dowthwaite	2	—	—	—	2
Kirkland	2	—	—	—	2
Blencarn	1	1	—	—	2
Aira Force (private supply) ..	—	—	—	1	1
Newbiggin (Stainton) ..	—	—	—	1	1
Melmerby	1	—	—	—	1
Hunsonby	1	—	—	—	1
Tarn House, Glassonby ..	1	—	—	—	1
Gowbarrow, Watermillock (private supply) ..	—	—	—	3	3
Newton Reigny	1	—	—	—	1
Total ..	48	15	1	39	103

Sewerage

During the year the Council's programme of providing modern methods of sewage disposal throughout the area has been given more impetus.

The scheme for the village of Armathwaite has been completed and handed over to the Council and work has commenced on the Stainton-Newbiggin scheme, where the present works have been totally inadequate, especially so with the recent rapid expansion of Stainton itself. The joint Lazonby and Kirkoswald scheme is well into the design stage and schemes are being prepared for Skirwith, Threlkeld, Melmerby and Ainstable villages. Other villages have been selected by the Council for new schemes and the present programme is well balanced and is ensuring that steady progress will be made over the next few years.

The difficulties which have arisen with the classification of farm wastes as Trade Effluents are still with us and are proving a 'headache' both to the Council and the farming community affected.

Following several surveys of villages concerned and interviews with farmers, it was resolved on several new sewerage schemes that allowance for treating farm effluents should not be made in the design of the schemes. This followed the natural reluctance on the part of the farmers to pay the high cost of treatment which was envisaged. The general trend in the disposal of farm effluents is for the farmer to build a collecting tank, the contents of which are removed by vacuum tanks and spread on to the land. Where these tanks are situated within the village itself great care will be needed in the construction of the tanks and the operation of the system in order to prevent public health nuisances arising.

The cesspool emptier recently purchased by the Council has proved extremely useful and efficient, and has helped enormously in improving the standard of effluents from the Council's septic tanks. 113 Council tanks have been emptied and 80 private tanks. A charge of £2 10s. 0d. is made for private domestic septic tanks, business and farm premises being charged on a time basis.

Refuse Collection

A fortnightly collection of refuse is made throughout the area, the public being required to put out their dustbins at the roadside for collection.

The collection service operates very efficiently, one vehicle and three men being employed with an additional vehicle at holiday times. The frequency of collection, however, leaves much to be desired and there is no doubt that a weekly collection would be an asset particularly during the summer months when flies are prevalent.

The amount of refuse, particularly paper and food containers is steadily increasing and more demands are constantly made on the service. At the end of the year delivery of a new refuse vehicle was made; this was of the most modern design being a rear loader compressor type, and bringing this into use should help considerably in dealing with the more bulky nature of the refuse.

Refuse tips are located at the following points:—

1. Lothian Gill—Hesket.
2. Coombs Wood—Armathwaite.
3. Ellonby.
4. Culgaith.
5. Threlkeld.

The tips require constant attention, chiefly due to the indiscriminate tipping by the public of all manner of rubbish including car bodies. Action was taken during the year to control this and all tips were locked and only opened to the public for one day per month when supervision could be given. This measure has improved the situation.

Public Conveniences

There are no public conveniences within the Council's area, although steps are being taken to provide these at the Aira Force car park which is the stopping place for many coaches and cars and where such conveniences are greatly needed.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

The following is a list of food premises in the district:—

Poultry dressing	..	..	5
General Stores	..	..	32
Butchers	..	..	5
Cafes	..	..	5
Hotels and Licenced Premises	..		57
Bakehouses	..	..	1
Total			105

Premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream	2
Premises registered for the sale of ice cream	.. 38

Four samples of ice cream were taken during the year, three being classified grade I and the other grade II.

Inspections of all food premises are regularly carried out and advice and instruction given to food handlers as necessary. No legal notices were served but several informal ones were issued in respect of conditions at licenced premises.

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

- 31 tins of Fruit
- 22 tins of Meat
- 2 tins of Fish
- 11 tins of Vegetables
- 10 tins of soup.

Milk Samples

Ten samples of milk were taken under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations; all proved satisfactory.

Nineteen samples were taken for the isolation of *Brucella abortus* in cattle. Three of these proved positive and action was taken to ensure that infected milk did not reach the public untreated.

Meat Inspection

There are two licenced slaughterhouses within the area, one at Kirkoswald and the other at Threlkeld. One hundred per cent meat inspection has been carried out during the year, all meat being stamped as inspected and fit before it is sold to the public. 366 visits were made to the slaughterhouses and 806 lbs. of meat were found to be unfit for human consumption. The quality of the meat at these slaughterhouses is very good. The following table gives details of carcasses and offal inspected and condemned.

Particulars	Cattle except Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	292	4	1	905	218	Nil
Number inspected	292	4	1	905	218	Nil
All Diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	6	—	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	52	1	—	31	9	Nil
Percentage of the number killed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and cysticerci	17.8	25	—	4.0	4.1	Nil
Tuberculosis						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was affected ..	—	—	—	—	6	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	—	—	—	—	2.8	Nil
Cysticercus Bovis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	Nil

Factories Act

There are thirty-four Factories registered in the area, and all these are inspected from time to time to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health (including Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspect- ions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by the Local Authority ..	34	30	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' Premises	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	34	30	1	—

2. Cases in which Defects were Found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remed- ied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1	1	—	—	—

The following is a summary of Factories on the Register:

Industry				Number
Precision Engineering	..	..	..	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	..	..	..	7
Caravan Manufacture	..	..	..	1
Concrete Products	..	..	..	3
Knitted Scarves	..	..	..	1
Sawmill or Joinery	..	..	..	9
Slaughterhouse	..	..	..	2
Grain Grinding	..	..	..	1
Sausages	..	..	..	2
Bakehouse	..	..	..	1
Millboard	..	..	..	1
Preparing and Bottling Herbs	..	..	..	1
Building Maintenance	..	..	..	1
Blacksmith	..	..	..	1
Electricity	..	..	..	2
Total				34

Slum Clearance

During 1964, surveys were carried out in the parishes of Skelton, Langwathby and Hunsonby, which area includes the villages of Edenhall, Winskill and Little Salkeld. In addition many properties scattered throughout the district were inspected and action taken as necessary.

One hundred and twenty houses, which were previously on the records as substandard, were inspected in the survey and it is worthy of note, that of these, 49 properties had either been modernised or improved to such an extent as to warrant their removal from the 'unfit' category. This fact is very heartening and a large proportion of the improvements must be attributed to work carried out with the aid of Improvement Grants through the Council.

Twenty two houses were closed by Closing Orders or by excepting Undertakings, and of these, proposals are being submitted by the owners for modernising 8 houses. Three Closing orders were removed from houses during the year, following repairs and modernisation.

According to records there are about 100 houses still to be dealt with in the Slum Clearance Programme, but this figure must of course be viewed with caution as many years have elapsed since the last complete survey was made.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In or Adjoining Clearance Areas	Unfit for human habitation	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	— — —
	Included by reason of bad arrangement	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	— —
	On land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	— —
Not in adjoining Clearance Areas	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	— —
	Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Number of houses dwellings contained therein	—
	Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	— —
	Houses included in unfitness orders made para. 2 of the Second Schedule to the land compensation Act 1961	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	— —
Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed			—

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

in pursuan e of closing orders or undertakings

Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957 and Section 26 Housing Act 1961	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	22 —
Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	Number of houses Number of separate dwellings contained therein	— —
PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18 Housing Act 1957	Bumber of dwellings	—

Number of PERSONS DISPLACED

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	—
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas ..	—
From houses to be closed	7
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED

From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas	—
From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas ..	—
From houses to be closed	4
From parts of buildings to be closed	—

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT

After informal action by local authority	by owner ..	90
After informal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957	(a) by owner ..	3
	(b) by local authority ..	—
After formal notice under Public Health Acts		—
After modification or revocation of a clearance order under Section 21 Housing Act 1961		—
After determination of a demolition order order under Section 24 Housing Act 1957		—
After determination of a closing order under Section 27 Housing Act 1961		—
HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (other than unfit houses made fit) After formal notice under Public Health Acts ..		
		—

UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Retained for Temporary Accom- modation	Under Section 48	Number of Houses ..	—
		Number of separate dwell- ings contained therein	—
	Under Section 17 (2)	Number of houses ..	—
		Number of separate dwell- ings contained therein	—
	Under Section 46	Number of houses ..	—
		Number of separate dwell- ings contained therein	—
	Licensed for temporary accommodation under section 34 or 53—No. of houses		—

PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders	Number of houses ..	—
	Number of occupants	—

Rodent Control

The council do not employ a rodent operator and any treatments made are carried out by the Health Inspectors and Council workmen. Every effort is made to ensure that refuse tips and sewage works are kept clear of rats and this means constant treatments throughout the year. Treatment of domestic premises has been carried out without charge, but owners of other properties have been asked to carry out treatment themselves, advice being given as necessary.

The following table gives particulars of work carried out during the year.

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Author-	(2) Dwell- ing House (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols.(1) (2) & (3)	
i. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	9	3,656	258	3,923	945
ii. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	—	12	1	13	4
Number of such proper- ties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	2
Minor	—	12	1	13	2
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
iii. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act ..	—	—	—	—	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—
House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	—	—	—	—

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agri- cultural
	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwell- ing House (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All other (inc. Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols.(1) (2) & (3)	
iv. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) ..	9	36	40	85	28
Number of such proper- ties found to be infested by:—					
Common rat					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	8	4	3	15	16
House mouse					
Major	—	—	—	—	—
Minor	—	2	—	2	—
v. Number of infested pro- perties (in Sections ii, iii & iv) treated by the Local Authority	8	12	1	21	3
vi. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing) ..	—	—	—	—	—
vii. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.	—	—	—	—	—
viii. Legal Proceedings ..	—	—	—	—	—
ix. Number of "Block" con- trol schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

Caravan and Camping Sites

Nineteen caravan sites are licenced under the Caravan Sites Act, 1960, the largest being licenced for 113 caravans. The total caravans in all licences is 324. Several contraventions of licencing conditions have been brought to light and these have mainly concerned the number of conveniences provided. Steps are being taken by the licencees to rectify these contraventions.

There is an ever increasing demand for more caravan and camping sites and it is often found that provision is made for caravans, and that tents squeeze in where possible, and utilize facilities provided for caravans or have little or no facilities at all. It is, therefore, of note that two licences have been issued under the Public Health Act for two sites to accommodate 25 and 30 tents where all facilities will be provided.

Swimming Pools

There are swimming pools open to the public at Hunsonby, Culgaith and Lazonby, and samples are taken during the summer months to ensure that the water is safe. The latest of these pools at Lazonby, a wonderful village enterprise, is provided with modern filtration and chlorination equipment and is well used by the Public.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

Summary of Inspections Made

Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Petrol Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Carbide Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Works in progress..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
General Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
Inspections <i>re</i> complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
Inspections under Housing Acts..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Inspections of Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366

Works Carried Out.

Premises cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
New Spouting fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Air Drains fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Floor relaid, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Walls repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Scullery Sinks trapped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Water Closets constructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Sewers and Drains extended	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
New Septic Tanks built	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Water Supplies carried to houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
New Baths fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Houses altered or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
New Windows fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
New Ceilings put up or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
New Sinks fitted to houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Obstructed Drains cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Drains tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

This new Act makes fresh provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in offices, shops and railway premises.

Employers were required to register their premises before the 31st July 1964, and by the end of the year 34 premises were actually registered.

The following table gives information on the class of premises and number of employees.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

TABLE A

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

	Number of Premises Registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of regis- tered premises receiving a general inspec- tion during the year
Offices	10	10	—
Retail Shops	11	11	3
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	2	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens..	10	10	3
Fuel storage depots	1	1	—
TOTALS ..	34	34	6

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered
premises 6

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	53
Retail Shops	31
Wholesale departments, warehouses	12
Catering establishments open to the public	60
Canteens	—
Fuel Storage depots	2
TOTAL	158
Total Males	71
Total Females	87

TABLE D

EXEMPTIONS.

PARTS I, II, III AND IV

Parts:—I Space (Sec. 5(2), II—Temperature (Sec. 6), III—Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9),
IV—Washing Facilities (Sec. 10).

Class of Premises (1)	No. of Exemptions current at 31st Dec. (2)	No. of Exemptions granted or extended during the year (3)	No. of applications refused or exemptions withdrawn during year (4)	No. of cases in cols. (3) & (4) where employees opposed application (5)	Appeals to Court against refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption	
					No. Made (6)	No. allowed (7)
Offices	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Retail Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	—	—	—	—	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE E PROSECUTIONS

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED OF WHICH THE HEARING
WAS COMPLETED IN THE YEAR

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No of persons or companies prosecuted	No of Informations Laid	No of Informa- tions leading to a conviction
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

No. of complaints (or summary application made under
section 22) Nil

No. of interim orders granted Nil

TABLE F INSPECTORS

No. of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) of the
Act 3

No of other staff employed for most of their time on
work in connection with the Act Nil

Yours faithfully,

C. WILDING,

Public Health Inspector

*I am indebted to Mr. E. A. Burne, Architect and Surveyor,
for the following report on housing matters.*

To the Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I submit the following short report on housing matters
for the year 1964:—

The Council during the year have built two-bedroomed
Old People's Bungalows on the following sites:—

2 at Ainstable.

6 at Skelton.

Further sites have been selected for Old People's Bungalows at Winskill and Great Salkeld.

The total number of Council Houses now occupied in the Rural District up to the end of 1964 is as follows:—

Aikbank	4	Lazonby (Eden Square) ..	7
Ainstable	8	Lazonby (Old People's) ..	6
Ainstable (Old People's) ..	2	Little Salkeld	16
Aldby	2	Low Braithwaite	2
Armathwaite	8	Low Hesket	12
Blencarn	4	Low Plains	4
Blencowe	4	Mellguards	2
Calthwaite	11	Melmerby	6
Catterlen	8	Mungrisdale	2
Clickhem	4	Newbiggin	16
Culgaith	22	Newton Reigny	4
Dacre	4	Ousby	6
Dockray	2	Pallet Hill	2
Edenhall	4	Penruddock	6
Gamblesby	4	Plumpton	15
Glassonby	4	Renwick	4
Glassonby (Old People's) ..	2	Salkeld Dykes	4
Great Salkeld	4	Skelton	10
Greystoke	22	Skirwith	8
Greystoke (Old People's) ..	4	Southwaite	2
Howes	2	Sowerby Row	2
Hunsonby	19	Stainton	22
Hutton End	4	Thiefside	4
Ivegill	4	Threlkeld	39
Kirkland	2	Threlkeld (Old People's) ..	2
Kirkoswald	28	Wordsley House,	
Langwathby	20	Kirkoswald (Flats) ..	2
Langwathby (Old People's) ..	4		
Lazonby	26		
		TOTAL ..	447

Private building in the district showed a slight increase—from 32 in 1963 to 34 in 1964—with a further 17 still under construction at the end of the year. This gives a total of 269 houses completed privately in the post war period.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

No applications were received for the erection of any houses for agricultural workers under the above Act. The grant is for housing agricultural workers whereby the applicant is entitled to a grant of £10 p.a. for 40 years.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Under this Act the Council can make a Grant of 50% up to a maximum of £400 towards the cost of improving dwelling houses. The number of applications received was 24. All properties were inspected and technical advice given on the proposed improvements.

Since the Act came into force a total of 348 applications involving improvements to dwellings have been dealt with by the Council, 29 of which were either disapproved or cancelled, and at the end of the year 275 schemes had been satisfactorily completed, providing 321 Grade 1 houses.

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

STANDARD IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

This Act came into force during the year 1959 whereby owners and owner-occupies can do certain works without the necessity of bringing the property up to the standard required under the Discretionary Improvement Grant. The Council must, providing a house is structurally sound and will give satisfactory accommodation for at least 15 years, make the grants amounting to 50% of the actual cost of the work with a maximum as follows:—

Bath..	..	..	..	£25
Wash-hand Basin			..	£5
Hot Water Supply			..	£75
W.C.	..	..	..	£40
Food Store		..	..	£10

In September 1964 the Standard Improvement Grant was amended; the Council now have power to increase the maximum grant to £350 0s. 0d., the items quoted above remain the same but additional grant can be given for providing the following:—

- (a) if the local Council is satisfied that it would not be reasonably practicable to provide a fixed bath or shower, in a bathroom except by building on to the property, or converting outbuildings attached to it, an amount equal to half the reasonable cost of this improvement will be substituted for the normal allowance of £25.
- (b) if the local Council is satisfied it would not be possible, or reasonably practicable, to provide a W.C. and connect it to main drainage, then, instead of the normal allowance of £40 for this item of work, an amount equal to half the reasonable cost of installing the W.C. and providing septic tank drainage, will be substituted.
- (c) If in order to carry out the improvements a piped supply of cold water is brought to the property for the first time an additional amount, equal to half the reasonable cost of this work, can be included in the calculation of the maximum grant.

If all or any of these circumstances apply the grant is subject to a maximum of £350, instead of the normal £155.

Since this Act came into operation the Council have received a total of 150 applications; 21 of these are for the current year and 109 schemes have been satisfactorily completed.

A number of people in the Rural District have taken advantage of both the Discretionary and Standard Improvement Grants. All properties were carefully inspected and technical advice given on both planning and building construction and how far the Act can be implemented in each application.

Numerous enquiries have been dealt with, some of which have not gone forward for the grant either because the property could not be brought up to standard at reasonable expense or not up to the standard to qualify for a grant.

Yours faithfully,
E. A. BURNE,
Architect, Surveyor and Housing Officer.

